#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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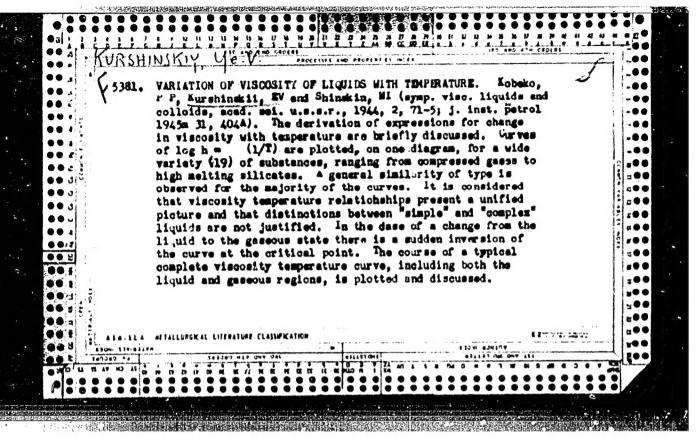
KURSHINSKIY, L.V.

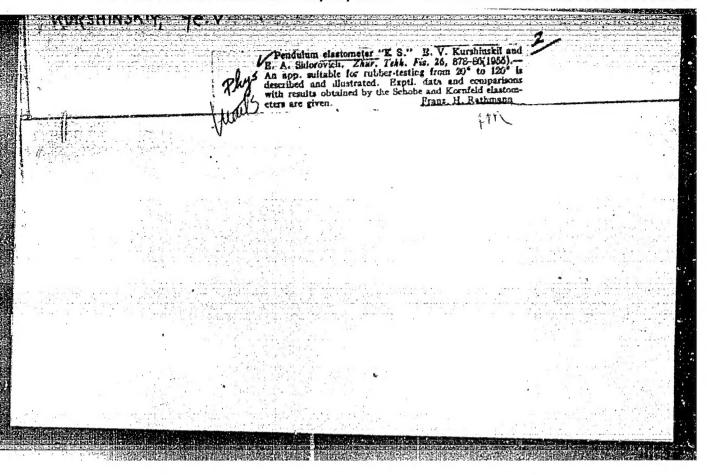
Genetic research on experimental pathophysiology of the higher nervous activity. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 64 no.1:105-117 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Nervous system) (Animals, Habits and behavior of)

(Genetics)





EESSCHOV, I., SAKHAROV, S. A., KURCHINSKTY, E. V., and LEBEDEV, G. A.

EX Institute of High Molecualar Compounds of the Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad

"Mechanical Rupture of Hard Folymer Materials"

Paper submitted at

Program of the Conference on the Mon-Metallic Solids of Mechanical Properties. Leningrad

May 19 - 26, 1958.

KOSHELYUK, Ye.G.; NEMUZHKO, N.Ya., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Zachepilovka, Stálinskoy dorozi); YEGOROV, M.I., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Kakhovka, Stalinskoy dorozi); GUTYAN, A.M., inzh.; KOREN', P.T., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); GRISHANKOV, V.G., putevoy obkhodchik (Vil'nyus); KURSHNEVA, M.N., dezhurnaya po pereyezdu (Vil'nyus); BALAKIN, B.U.; PASECHNIK, A.I.; CHERDANTSEV, A. Ye., dorozhnyy master (stantsiya Verkh-Neyvinsk, Sverdlovskoy dorogi); STROCHKOV, A.A., inzh.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.2:40-42 F '60. (MIRA 13'5)

1. Mekhanik puteizmeritel'noy telezhki, stantsiya Kovel',
L'vovskoy dorogi (for Koshelyuk). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika
distantsii puti, stantsiya Galich, Severnoy dorogi (for
Balakin). 3. Inzhener distantsii, stantsiya Sambor, L'vovskoy
dorogi (for Pasechnik).

(Railroads)

ZOLOTUKHIN, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRISHKO, N., inzh.; KURSHPEL', v., inzh.

Erecting a building of gas-ash-lime-concrete panels with frame reinforcement. Zhil. stroi. no.10:23-26 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

KURSHS, Visvaldis Mikelevich [Kurss, Visvaldis]; BAZHANOVA, S., red.;

PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Mineral resources of Latvia for the production of nonmetalliferrous building materials] Mineral nos syr'e

Latvii dlia proizvodstva nerudnykh stroitel nykh materialov.

Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1963. 153 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Latvia—Building materials)

KURSIKOV, A. I.

PA 192T73

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy

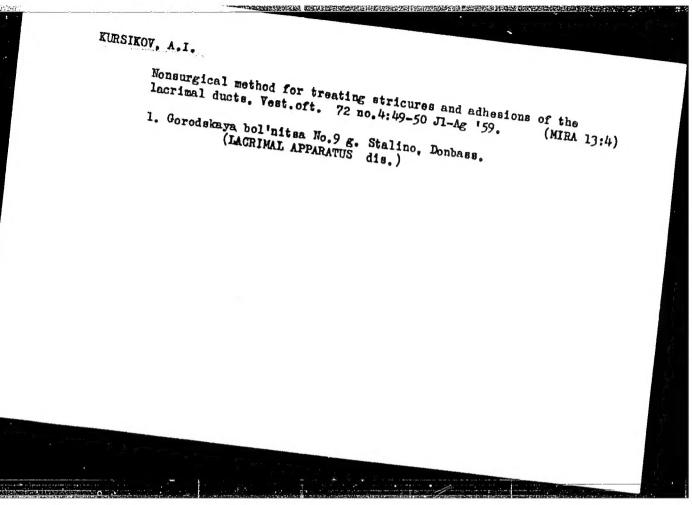
Oct 51

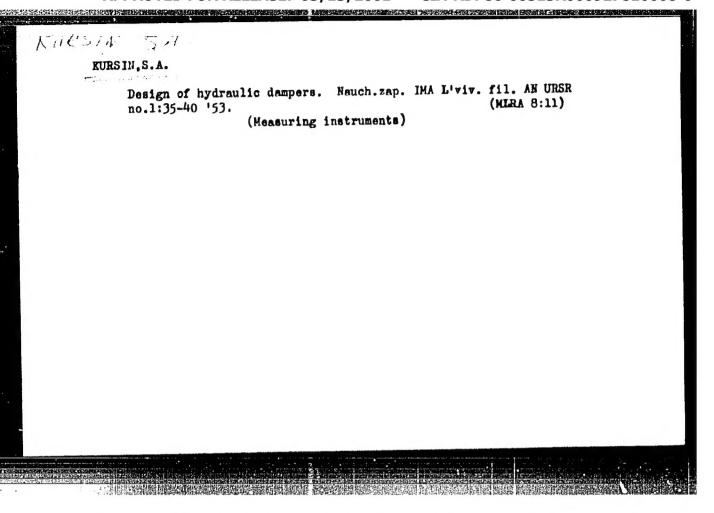
"A Method of Introducing Conserved Autoclaved Tissues Into the Patient's Organism," A. I. Kursikov, Aspirant, Ukrainian Exotl Inst of Eye Diseases imeni V. P. Filatov

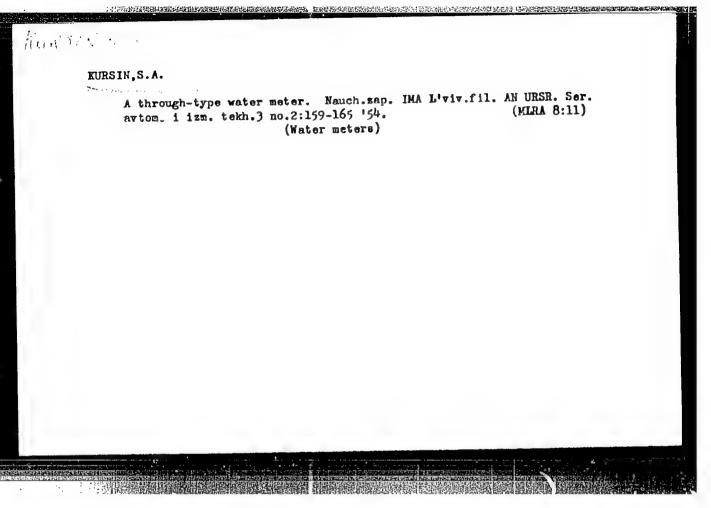
"Khirurgiya" No 10, pp 73-75

Describes technique of subcutaneous therapeutic injection of finely dispersed tissue (skin, placenta, spleen, etc.), using a screw syringe designed for that purpose at the institute. Pressure of 12 atm is developed in the syringe. Dosage is regulated by giving a definite number of turns to the handle.

192173







KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Water measurement problem of irrigation canals. Gidr. 1 mel. 6 no.

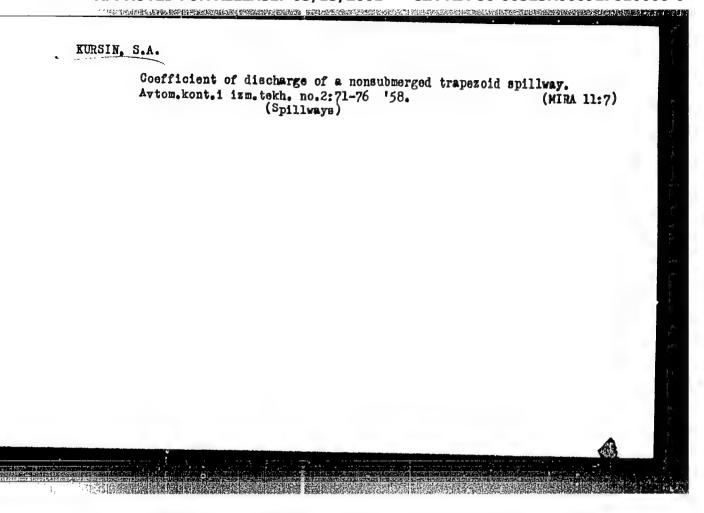
12:33-40 D '54.

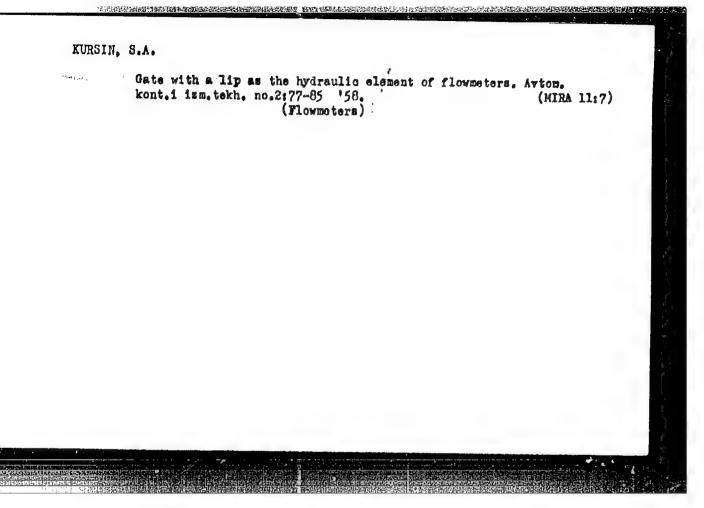
(Irrigation canals and flumes) (Flow meters)

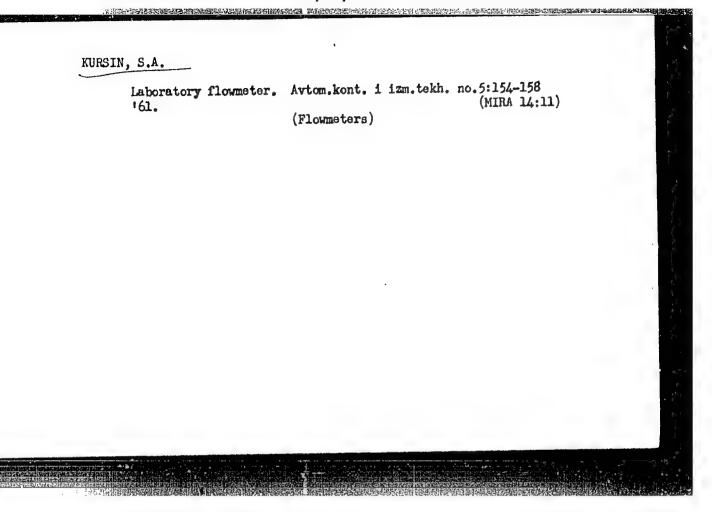
KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of radioactive substances to measure the flow of a liquid. Gidr. i mel. 8 no.6:33-36 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Flowmeters) (Radioactive tracers)







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KURSIN, S.A.; LUTSIV-SHUMSKIY, L.F.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Air pressure losses in the compensators during the drilling of wells. Avtom.kont.i izm.tekh. no.6:184-191 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(O11 well drilling)

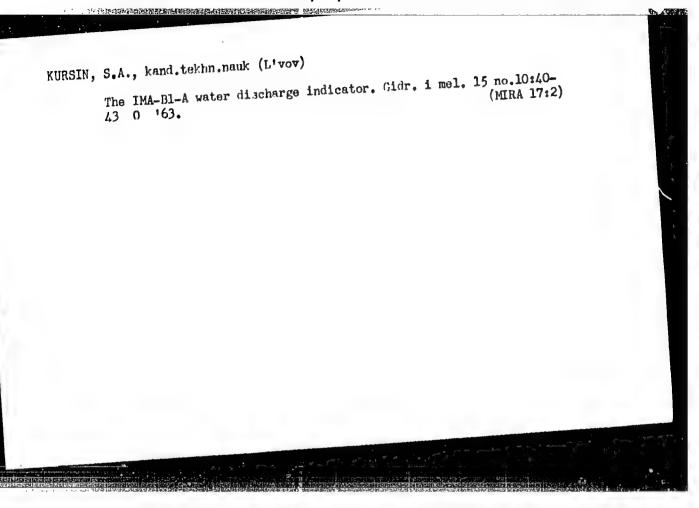
KURSIN, S.A.; LUTSIV-SHUMSKIY, L.F.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Concerning the form of a pressure pulse when covering a pipeline with a gate. Avtom.kont.i izm.tekh. no.6:192-195 '62.

(Pipelines) (Hydrodynamics)

(Pipelines) (Hydrodynamics)

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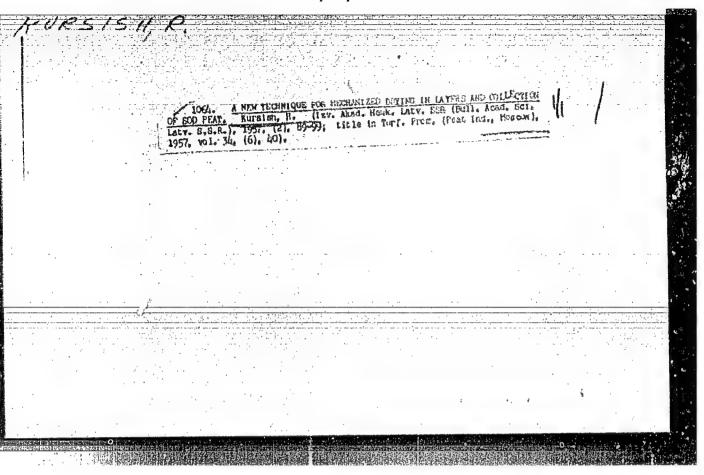


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KURSINA, A.M.

Organization of studies for engineers and technicians in the Kamensk Combine. Khim.volok. no.2:64 163. (MIRA 16:5)

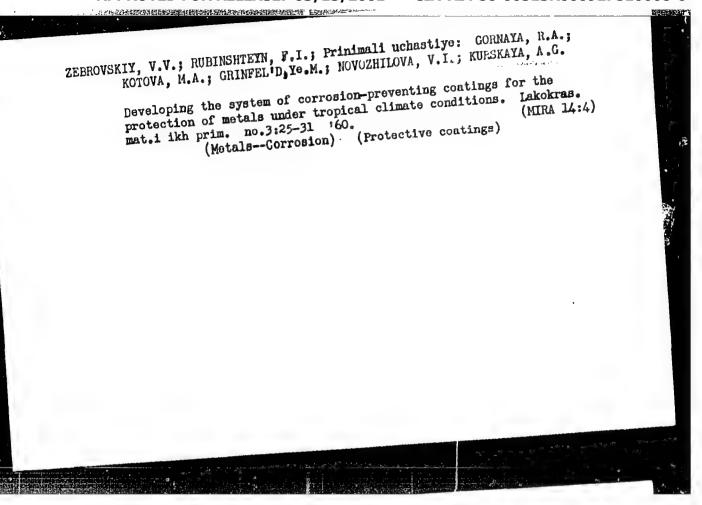
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SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskov. SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955



ROZENFEL'D, I.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, F.I.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; KURSKAYA, A.G.

Electrochemical methods for the determination of the passivation properties of pigments in lacquer-paint coatings. Lakokras.mat. (MIRA 14:6)

1 ikh prim. no.3:50-55 (61. (Pigments)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

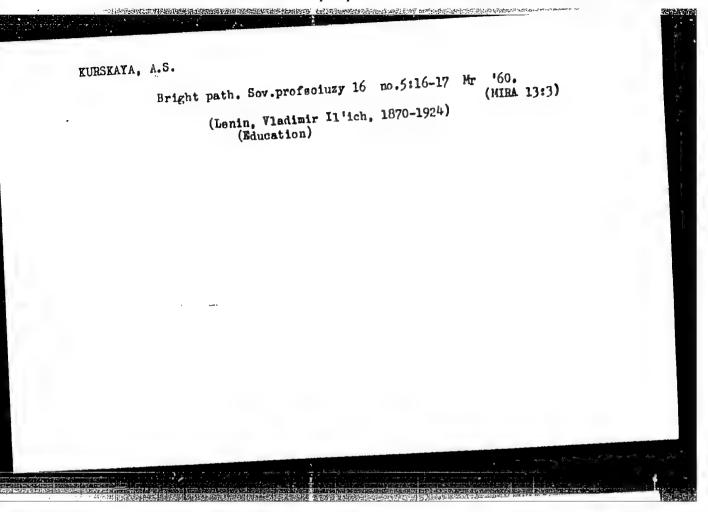
(Frotective coatings)

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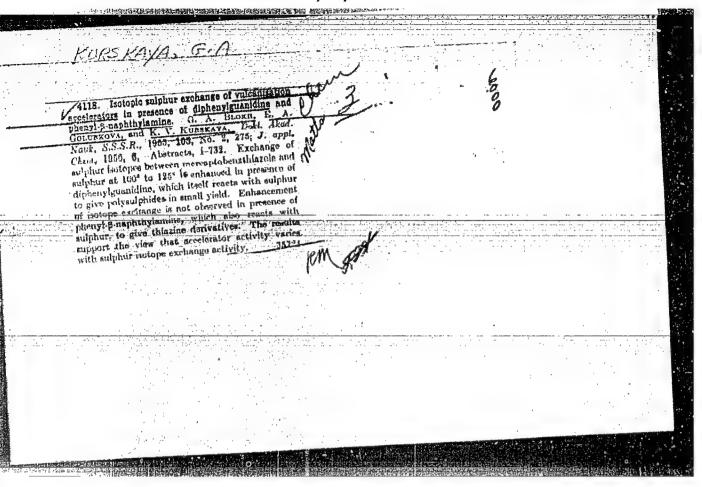
ROZENFEL'D, I.L.; RUBINESHETH, F.I.; YAKUEGVICH, S.V.; PERSIANTSOVA, V.P.;
Prininali uchastive: GILLER, R.S.; KURSKAYA, A.G.,
Studying chrome acid guanidine as a corrosion inhibitor for oil
paints. Lekokras.mat.i ikh prin. no.3:15-21 '62. (HIRA 15:7)
(Protective coatings)
(Guanidino)

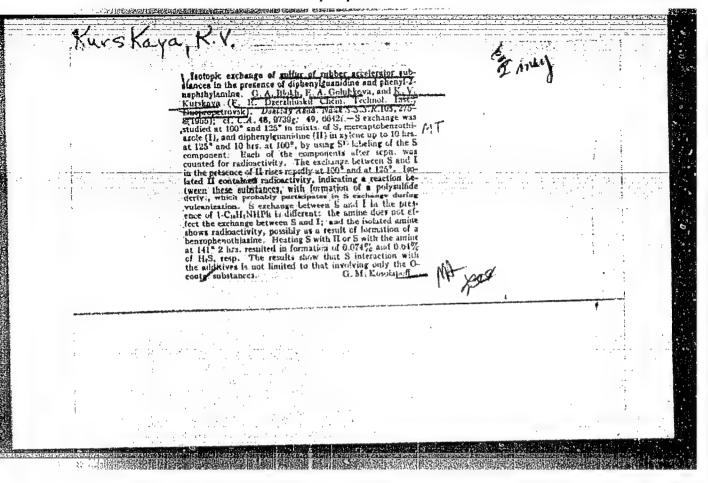
#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

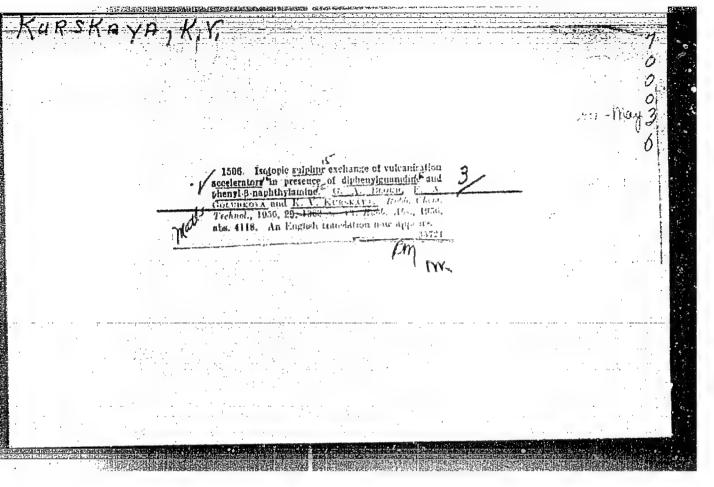
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UTKIN, I.A. [deceased]; KURSKAYA, M.A.; FEDORUK, N.I.

Conditions of the origin and course of mitosis in the corneal epithelium of mice in vitro. TSitologiia 4 no.1:27-31 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

l. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii i tsitokhimii Instituta radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimioheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

(CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY)) (CORNEA)

YEPIFANOVA, O.I.; KURSKAYA, M.A.; VALEYEVA, N.V.

Effect of estrone on cell division in the uterine and corneal epithelium during incubation. TSitologiia 5 no.6:656-658 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy tsitologii i tsitokhimii Instituta radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

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TEVEROVSKIY, P.A., inzhener; KURSKAYA, H.P., VALETOV, V.V., glavnyy inzhener; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Time norms for founding work] Normativy vremeni na leteinye raboty.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956.

162 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stankostroitelinoy i instrumentalinoy promyshlennosti. Nauchno-issledovateliskoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov. 2. Nauchno-issledovateliskoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Teverovskiy, Kurskaya, Valetov) (Younding--Production standards)

ORLOV, I.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KURSKAYA, S.D., ml-dshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of lamb's and autumn wool for the development of wool
specifications. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIIShersti no.18:3-10 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

507/96-58-9-12/21

AUTHORS: Kurskaya, T.A. and Zhuravlev, Yu.A. (Engineers)

TITLE: Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-l in a System in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water (Promyshlennye ispytaniya sul'fouglya i kationita KU-l v skheme s predvaritel'nym izvestkovaniyem vody)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 62 - 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical industry is now producing two cationite materials on a large scale; these are: sulpho-carbon (a sulphation product of coke) and cationite KU-1 (a condensation product of sulpho-derivatives of phenol with formaline). It was, therefore, necessary to make a thorough comparison of these two materials under practical conditions. The tests had to be conducted in different types of water-treating systems. The materials were tested during 1956-57 in the cationite filters of the first stage of the water-purification equipment of heat- and electric-power station Nr 15 of Mosenergo. In this station make-up water is purified in four stages: coagulation combined with lime treatment, filtration through mechanical filters and two stages of sodium-cation treatment. The

的分子,这种种的现在,我们就是我们的一个人,我们的一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就

SOV/96-58-9-12/21

Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-1 in a System in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water

particle sizes of the cationites tested are recorded in Table 1 and their apparent densities as swelling factors in Table 2. The method of regeneration is described. Data about the ion-exchange capacity of the cationites during the period of the tests are provided in Table 3. At first, the exchange capacity of both materials was the After a year's operation material KU-1 had increased same. in volume and exchange capacity, by some 11%. and exchange capacity of the sulpho-carbon remain practically unchanged. The operating characteristics of the filters over the year are given in Table 4. The conclusion from tests is that, in a circuit with preliminary lime treatment of the water, the two materials have practically the same exchange capacity. Cationite KU-1 swells after prolonged operation and, apparently because of change in the particle size, its exchange capacity increases. That of sulpho-Card 2/3 carbon remains unchanged. KU-1 cannot be recommended for general application unless its cost is reduced, because its

SOV/96-58-9-12/21 Industrial Tests on Sulpho-carbon and Cationite KU-1 in a System in which there is Preliminary Lime Treatment of the Water

exchange capacity in this system of treatment is not much greater than that of sulpho-carbon, whereas it costs eight times as much.

There are no figures, 4 tables, no literature references

ASSOCIATIONS:

Vsesozuznyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute) and TETs-15 Mosenergo (Heat & Electric Power Station Nr 15 of Mosenergo)

1. Steam power plants--USSR 2. Feed water--Purification

3. Water softeners--Effectiveness

Card 3/3

KURSKAYA, T.A.

AUTHOR: Prokhorov, F.G. (Cand. Tech-Sci.)

SOV/96-58-10-9/25

Kurskaya T.A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters with

different cationites (Optimal'nyyeusloviya regeneratsii H-kationit-

ovykh fil'trov s raznymi kationitami)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.10. pp. 35-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes laboratory determinations of the relationship

between the exchange capacity of sulpho-carbon and cationites KU-1 and KU-2 and the nature, consumption and concentration of the acid used for regeneration. Recommendations are made about methods of regenerating industrial N-cationite filters. The volume of material used in the tests was 100 ml and the experimental conditions were in accordance with standard GOST-5695-53. The absorption capacity of the cationites and the consumption of sulphuric acid are related graphically in Fig.1. It will be seen that the exchange capacity depends on the consumption and concentration of acid, and that the optimum concentration is not the same for all cationites. It is

inadvisable to use sulphuric acid stronger than 3 - 4% for regenerating sulpho-carbon, but concentrations of 5 - 7% are better for cationites KU-1 and KU-2. The risk of gypsum formation when

treating with acid of this concentration can be prevented by the use

Card 1/4 of such materials as sodium hexametaphosphate; alternatively, the

· Control of the cont

Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters with SOV/90-58-10-9/25 different cationites.

cationites may be regenerated with acid of increasing concentration, starting at 1 and rising to 85, as was done in the present work. The recommended conditions for the rate of increase of sulphuric-acid concentration when regenerating the different cationites are given in Table.1. By regeneration of this kind, the increase in absorption capacity of the cationites, as compared with that obtained with 1% acid solution, ranges from 15 to 45%. It is, therefore, advisable to evaluate the economic merits of using more acid to gain more capacity: the capital costs are shown in Table.2. and based on the cost data in Table.3. Operating cost data are given in Table.4. An overall cost evaluation is made in Table.5. and shows that for all the cationites considered, it is unjustifiable to increase the consumption of sulphuric acid for regeneration beyond 21 times the stoichiometric value. It is advantageous to operate the cationites at somewhat lower exchange capacity with reduced acid consumption. Then the increase in capital cost is quickly recomered by economy in acid consumption, as indicated by the graph in Fig.2. Hydrochloric acid can also be used for regeneration. For a given acid concentration and consumption, the exchange capacity is appreciably higher than when sulphuric acid is used. This is illustrated by the curves in Fig. 3. and the data of Table.6. As will be seen from Fig.4., the exchange

Card 2/4

 Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters SOV/96-58-10-9/25 with different cationites.

capacity depends on the concentration of hydrochloric acid; the optimum concentration differs for different cationites, according to the graphs in Fig. 5. The optimum concentration for cationite KU-2 is 5 - 7%, but with more strongly acidic cationites such as C50A and JR(400), obtained from abroad, the best concentration is 10 - 12% (See Fig.5.). A technical comparison between regeneration with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids is made in Table.7; capital costs are compared in Table. 8. and the overall costs in Table. 9. It is shown that the use of hydrochloric acid is unjustified and will remain so unless its cost is more than halved. The preparation of boiler feedwater may accompany the preparation of water for applications where the requirements are not so stringent, as in district-heating systems. The consumption of acid and the discharge of acidic water to the drainage system can then be reduced by using the acid discharge from the boiler-water filters to regenerate the district-heating water filters. Economy of acid can undoubtedly be achieved by studying

Card 3/4

Optimum conditions of regeneration of N-cationite filters SOV/96-58-10-9/25 with different cationites.

under operating conditions the use of counter-flow H-cationite filters for the first stage of H-cationite treatment. There are 6 figures, and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-technical Institute(Vsesoynunyy Teplotekhnicheskiy Institut)

Card 4/4

s/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX E194/E484

Prokhorov, F.G. and Kurskaya, T.A., Candidates of AUTHORS:

Technical Sciences

The Field of Application of Various Cationites TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No.9, pp.23-29

The process of deep desilication of water was found to be unstable when desalting installations were operated on the so-called simplified circuit consisting in H-cationite treatment in one stage, decarbonization, anion treatment in one stage with a strong base It was found that the variation in the remanent content of silica was due to the presence of a certain amount of sodium This occurred with anionite cation in the H-cation treated water. grade 303-107 (EDE-10P) which is of relatively limited basicity and, now that a number of cationites are being manufactured including sulpho-carbon and grades KY-1 (KU-1) and KY-2 (KU-2) it appeared important to establish the conditions of regeneration that would give the most complete absorption of sodium cation so as to establish the best operating conditions for each of the cationites. It was found that the completeness of absorption of the sodium cation depended on: the concentration of sodium chloride in the raw water, the amount of acid used in regenerating the cationite, Card 1/4

S/096/60/000/009/004/008/XX E194/E484

The Field of Application of Various Cationites

the nature of the acid used for regeneration and the nature of the actual cationite. Fig.1 shows curves of the concentration of sodium cation in H-cation treated water for various specific consumptions of sulphuric acid on regeneration of sulpho-carbon and cationite KU-1. It is found that removal of sodium is only really effective with very high consumption of sulphuric acid for regeneration. See the curves of Fig.2 for the remanent concentration of sodium in H-cation treated water as function of the consumption of sulphuric acid and of the content of the sodium chloride in the raw water. When cationites KU-1 and sulpho-carbon were regenerated with hydrochloric acid the remanent sodium content However, because of the higher cost of hydrochloric was reduced. acid it should not be used in this way. Curves of the remanent sodium content for cationite KU-2 with various amounts of acid used for regeneration and of sodium chloride in the raw water are The ability of various cationites to absorb plotted in Fig. 3. sodium is shown by the curves of Fig.4. It will be seen that compared with the other two cationites, KU-2 has a relatively large exchange capacity and so it should be used for natural waters Card 2/4

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The Field of Application of Various Cationites

containing sodium salts. Fig.5 gives curves of the exchange capacity of various cationites when filtering solutions of sodium chloride, calcium chloride and mixtures of these. seen that calcium and sodium behave very similarly in both It will be cationites, KU-2 and KU-1. Fig.6 shows curves of the concentration of sodium in the filtrate, after H-cation treatment with various cationites of a solution of a mixture of calcium and It will be seen that the results are very similar to those of Fig. 3. Curves of the exchange capacity of various cationites as functions of the analysis of the raw water are plotted in Fig.8. These curves may be used in the design of industrial demineralizing installations and in comparing different When the exchange capacities of the industrial filters for a given height of filtering layer are not the same the choice of cationite should be based on comparison of capital costs related to one gram equivalent of exchange capacity, data for which are given in Table 2. Fig.9 shows curves based on Table 2 and Fig.8 of the capital costs of one gram equivalent of exchange capacity as function of the analysis of the initial water. the grade of

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。 生产的企业表现的**使用的使用的全位的主义**的,但是国际的政策的影响和企业,在共和党的关系,但是不是一个的主义,而且是由于他们的人们是不是的政策的是由于他们的主义的

The Field of Application of Various Cationites

It is concluded that if the selling cationite and its cost. price of cationite KU-2 is near to the estimated figure of 6000 to 7000 roubles per ton it is advisable to use this cationite for all water requiring demineralization, as the availability of grade KU-2 is limited it may often be advisable to demineralize water with sulpho-carbon combined with cationite KU-2, the sulpho-carbon being used in the first stage filters and the KU-2 in the second. Cationite KU-2 as now manufactured is of poor mechanical strongth and efforts should be made to improve it in this respect. Estimates of the economy that can result from using cationite KU-2 in place of sulpho-carbon for demineralization installations of power stations to be constructed in the current seven year plan may be judged from the Usually, the use of cationite KU-1 gives data given in Table 3. higher capital costs than sulpho-carbon and cationite KU-2 and so it should not be used. There are 9 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

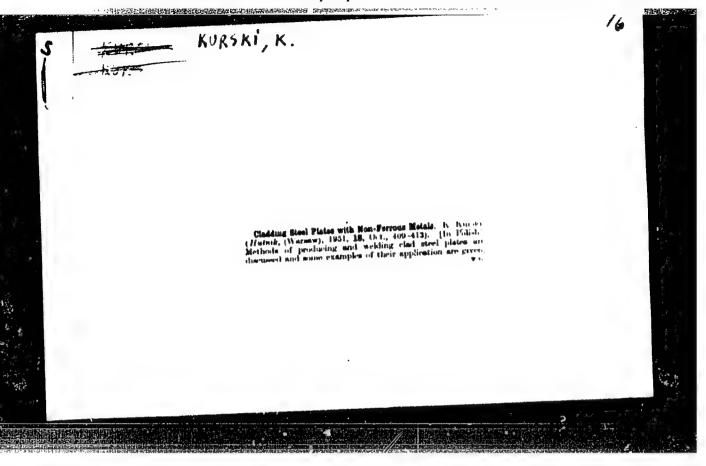
ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

Card 4/4

CHERVYAKOV, Fedor Ivanovich; KURSKAYA, Yevgeniya Petrovna; BYKASOVA, G.I., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Trends in the design of new sewing machines; experience of the Podol'sk Machinery Plant named after Kalinin] Napravlenie v konstruirovanii novykh shveinykh mashin; opyt Podol'skogo mekhanicheskogo zavoda im. Kalinina. Stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi v LDNTP na seminare dlia rabotnikov shveinoi promyshlennosti. Leningrad, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 15:3) (Leningrad—Sewing machines)



KURSKI, K.

"Segregating Nonferrous Scrap Metals" p. 3 (Wiadomosci Hutnicze, Vol. 9, No. 3, March, 1953, Stalinogrod)

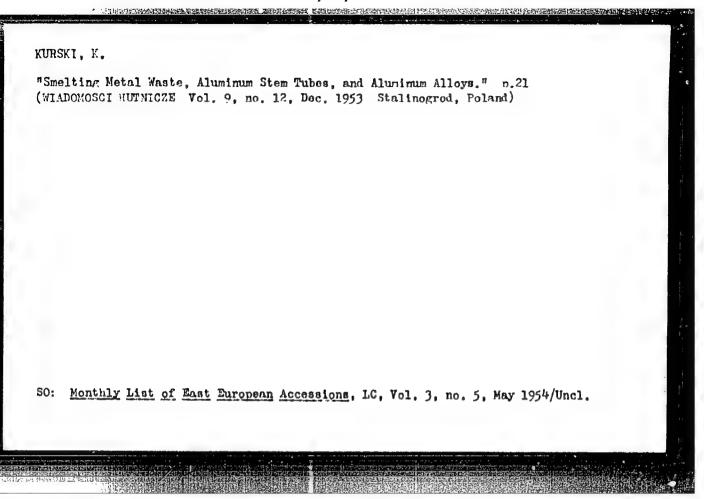
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

WURSKI, K

"Producing cuprous phosphide and using it in thefounding and production of copper alloys."

(p.7) WIADOMOSCI HUTKICZE (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Hutniczego) Stalinogrod. Vol 9, no. 9, Seut. 1953

SO: EAST European Accessions List Vol 4, No 8, Aug. 1954.



KTRIKI, K.

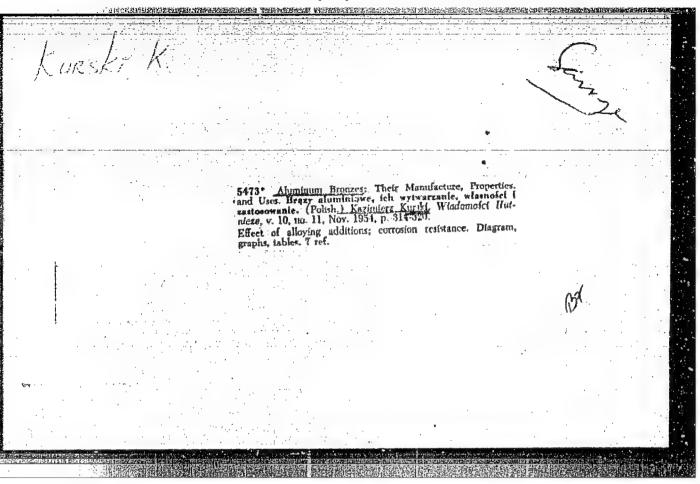
"Thermally differentiated bimetals." p. 255 (Hutnik, Vol. 20, No. 8, Aug. 1953, Katowice)

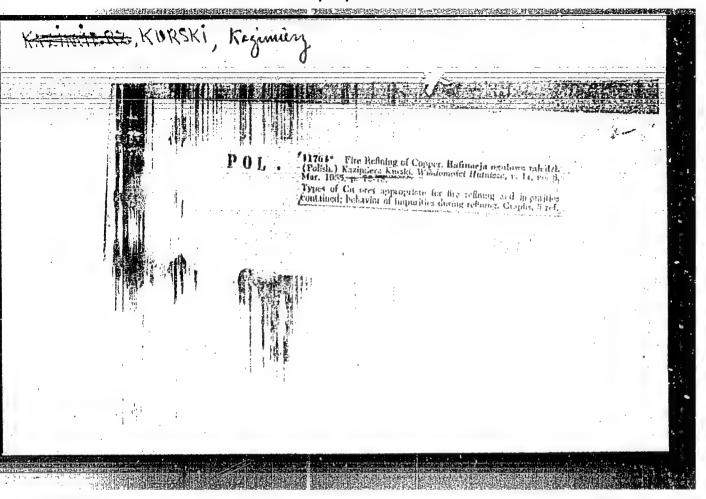
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 6, Library of Congress, June, 1954, Incl.

KURSKI, K.

Refining nontypical aluminum alloys. p. 65. (WIALONOSCI HUTHICZE, Vol. 10, No. 3, Mar. 1954, Stallinogrod, Poland)

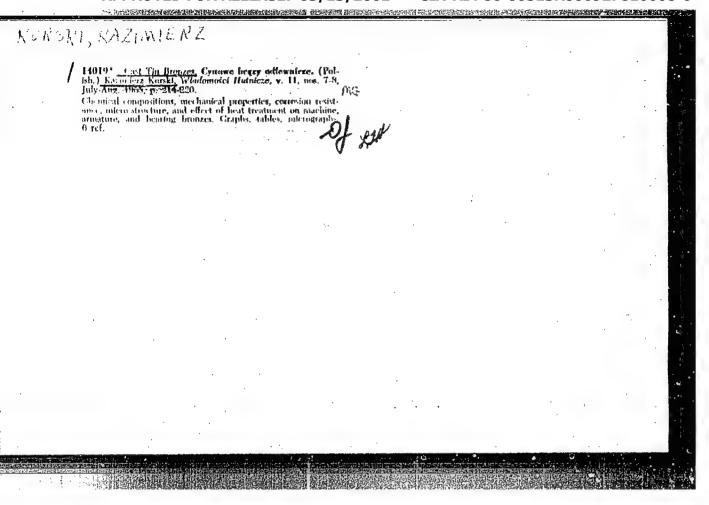
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

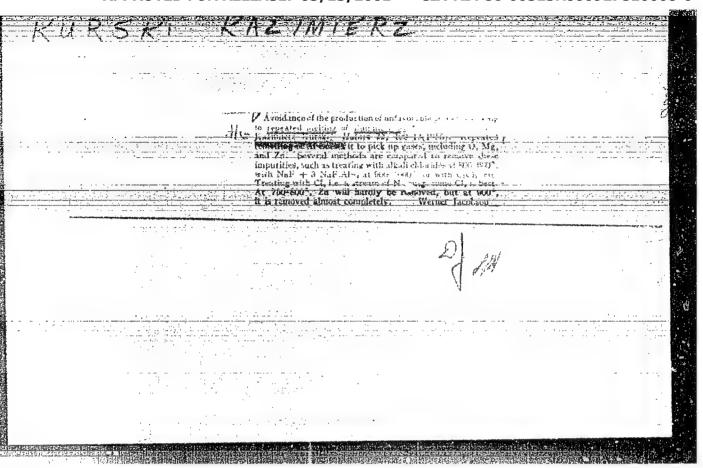


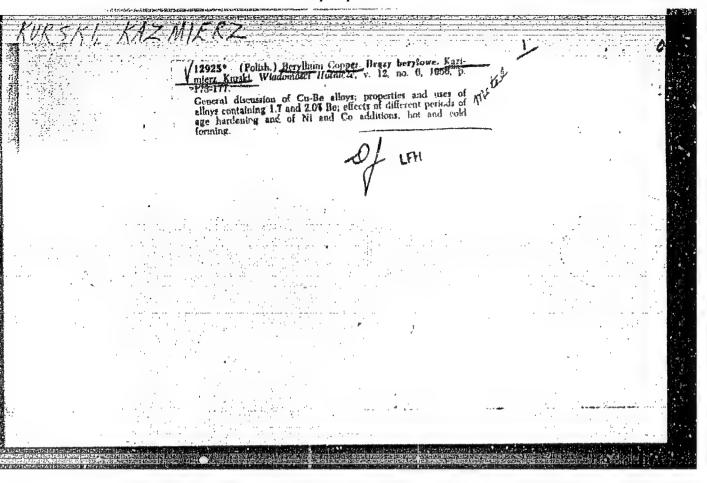


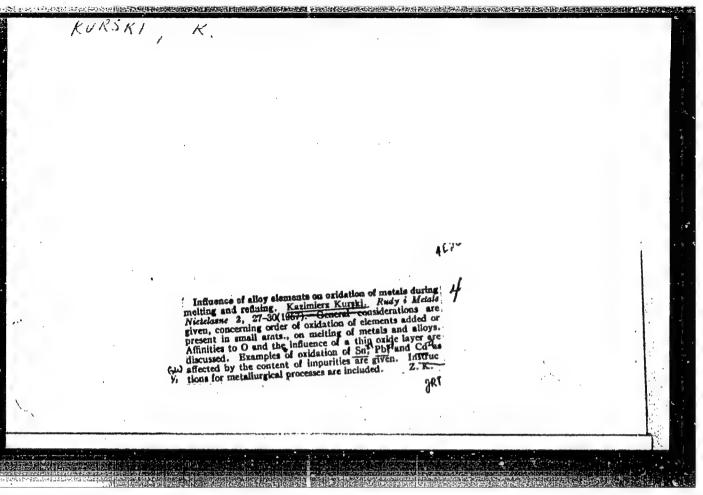
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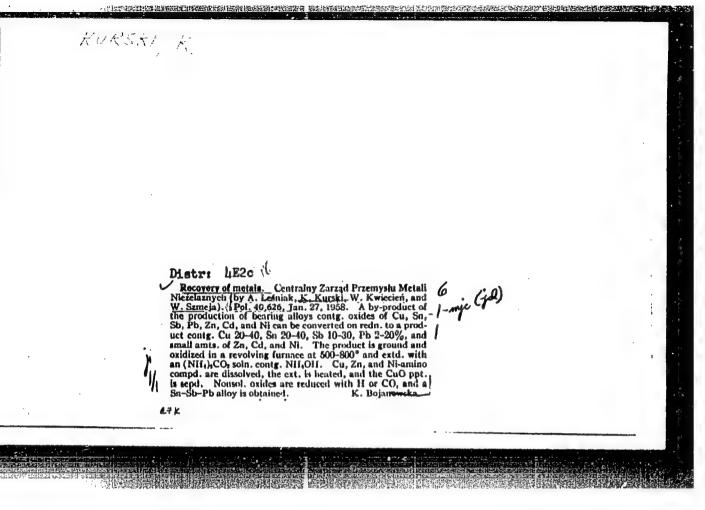
CIA-RDP86-00513R000927810008-6











H

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

Author : Kurski, Kazimierz

Inst
Title: Influence of the Composition of a Zinc
Electrolyte on the Quality of Coatings
of Galvanized Steel.

Orig Pub: Wiadom. hutn., 1958, 14, No 2, 43-49

Abstract: The addition of Al to a Zn electrolyte decreases the loss of Zn by approximately 60 percent during zinc plating, due to the formation of a protective film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, which prevents the diffusion of ions, increases the corrosion stability

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion Control.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

of the Zn coating, especially in CO<sub>2</sub>, and increases the plasticity of the coating. The presence of Pb in the electrolyte slightly decreases the corrosion stability of the coating. The addition of up to 0.1 percent of Sn improves the external appearance of the coating. 1-1.5 percent of Sn causes a decrease in the plasticity of the coating, but increases its hardness and resistance to abrasion. Addition of Cd in amounts up to 0.1 percent increases the liquid flow in the vat and improves

Card : 2/3

14-9

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927810008-6

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion Control.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 19781

the luster of the coating. To increase the luster, 0.01 percent of Sb is also introduced into the vat; large quantities of Sb impair the adhesion and increase the hardness of the coating. The presence of even insignificant quantities of As in the electrolyto increases its oxidizability and considerably decreases the plasticity of the coating obtained. -- V. Levinson

Card : 3/3

POL/39-25-11-18/26

18(3) AUTHOR:

Kurski K.

TITLE:

Galvanic Zincing of Sheet Metal. Reactions between

Zinc and Iron (Ogniowe cynkowanie blach. Reakcje między

cynkiem a żelazem)

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1958, Vol 25, Nr 11-12, pp 512-516 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

The iron content of zinc used for galvanic zincing is not very high. Just above the melting temperature' (418°C), it amounts to about 0.02%. But it increases to 0.4% at the zincing temperatures of 430 to 450°C because of the dissolution of iron (of the tank and of the object that is being galvanized) in liquid zinc. The dissolved iron enters into a reaction with zinc and forms solid zinc on the walls of the tank. This solid zinc consists of four phases (layers), each with its particular zinc content and protects the steel of the tank from further dissolution. The speed of the reaction between iron and liquid zinc depends on the following factors: (1) temperature and duration of the

Card 1/2

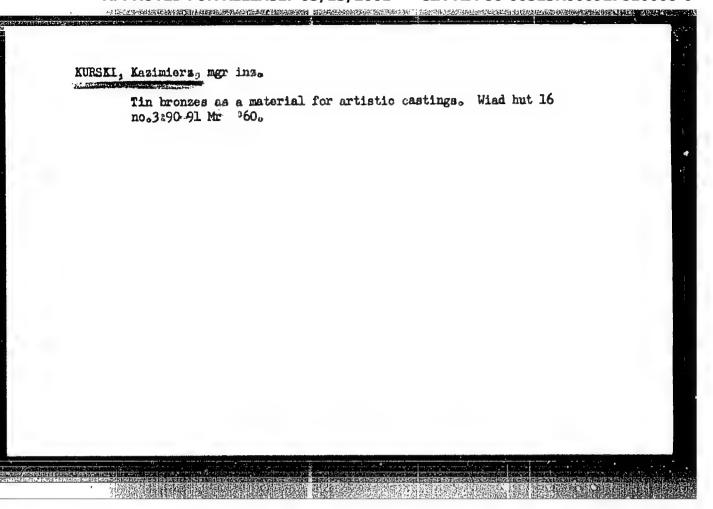
Galvanic Zincing of Sheet Metal. Reactions Between Zinc and Iron

zincing process, (2) composition and structure of the steel, and (3) composition of the zinc baths. proper zincing temperatures has a decisive influence on the durability of the tank. A high silicon content of the steel accelerates the reaction between iron and zinc: it must not exceed 0.15%. The steel of finished and semifinished steel products often reacts with zinc more readily because of the mechanical stresses resulting from various manufacturing processes. The nitridation of the surface of the semifinished steel products diminishes the speed of the reaction between Fe and Zn and improves the bending strength of the zinced metal. The presence of aluminum in the galvanic bath also slows up the reaction between iron and zinc. By adding a proper dosis of aluminum to the zinc bath, the disadvantageous effect of the increased bath temperatures and the carbon content of the steel product on the reaction can be neutralized. There are 10 photographs, 3 graphs, 2 diagrams and 7 German references.

Card 2/2

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Conductivity of copper and some of its alloys. Wiad hut 15 no.10:311-317 0 159.



## KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Gorrosion resistance of sinc coatings. Wiad hut 16 no.6:191-196 Je \*60.

1416 18-1250

S/137/62/000/001/162/237 A006/A101

AUTHOR:

Kurski, Kazimierz

TITLE ..

The effect of sulfur, oxygen and carbon on the quality of nickel

and its alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 51, abstract 11357

("Rudy i metale niežel", 1960, v. 5, no. 9, 374 - 378, Polish;

Russian, English, French and German summaries)

TEXT: The author discusses the effect of S, O and C on Ni and its alloys with Cu during their melting and subsequent hot pressure-working and heat treatment. The particularly harmful effect of S is noted; the Ni3S2 compound forms with Ni a low-melting eutectic which causes brittleness of Ni and makes it unsuitable for plastic working. The author indicates methods of preventing the harmful effect of S by introducing into the melt small amounts of Mn or Mg. There are 9 references.

P. Parkhutik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

8/137/62/000/001/153/237 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Kurski, Kazimierz

TITLE:

Al-Si alloys and their modification

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 44, abstract 11307 ("Rudy 1 metale nieżel", 1961, v. 6, no. 2, 55-62; Polish; Russian,

气性不足。这次是10万米的的基础的的"100米的等码的"和100米的连续的一种,这个是一种的一种,这个是一种的一种的一种,这个是一种的一种的一种,这种的一种的一种

English, French, German summaries)

This is a review. The author analyzes the effect of various elements forming the alloy composition, on the modification process. To modify silumines, 0.07 - 0.1% Na is required in case of sand-casting and 0.5% Na for mold-casting. An excessively high Na admixture has a negative effect on the technological properties of the alloy. The partially annihilated effect of modification, resulting from the burning-out of Na, may be eliminated by additional modification. The modification effect can be observed at about 3% Si in the alloy. In hyper-eutectic alloys only the Si of the hypo-eutectic content is modified; the residual Si remains unmodified, i.e. it yields coarse separations. A detailed study is made of the practical course of the modification process.

Ye. Aleksandrova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] Card 1/1

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr. inz.

Steel-strips zink plating with Sedzimir's method. Wiad hut 17 no. 10:300-305 0'61.

5/137/62/202/006/099/163 A160/A1C1

AUTHOR:

Kurski, Kazimierz

IITLE:

The treatment of aluminum alloys by precipitation hardening

FERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 21, abstract 61128 ("Rudy i metale nieżel.", v. 6, no. 8, 1961, 355 - 362, Polish; Russian, English, French and German summaries)

Review. Considered are the characteristics of aging aluminum alloys TEXT: with 4 weight % of Cu (with the addition of Mn, Mg and Si) and aluminum with 6 weight % of Zn (with the addition of Mn, Cu, Mg and Cr). With the help of equilibrium curves of alloys an explanation is given of the effect of the temperature and of the time of homogenizing isothermal annealing and of the supersaturation during the hardening and the time of aging on the change of mechanical properties. Curves of the change of  $\sigma_{\rm b}$ ,  $\sigma_{\rm e}$  and  $\delta$  during the precipitation hardening in relation to the hardening temperature are presented. The optimum hardening temperature is close to 500°C, since the solubility of copper in aluminum sharply decreases. At temperatures higher than 520°C fusible eutectics usually levelop.

Card 1/2

The treatment of ... 3/137/62/000/006/099/163

In addition to a change of the microstructure, a blackening of the surface of the products is noted when strongly overheated. The effect of the size of grains and of the degree of deformation is shown. The admissible temperatures of the quenching media (25°C for small and 50°C for large products) are indicated. The advantage of natural aging is shown on the basis of changing  $\sigma_{\rm b}$  during annealing in various media.

L. Aleksandrov

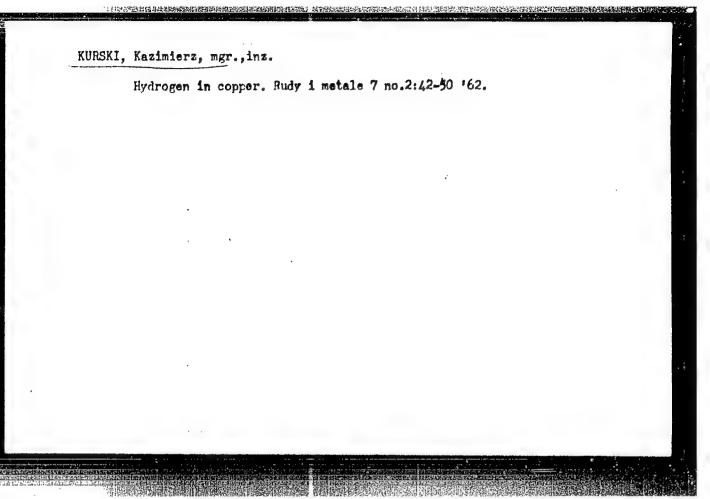
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Dispersion hardening of aluminum alloys. Pt. 2. Rudy i metale 6 no.9:394-399 S •61.

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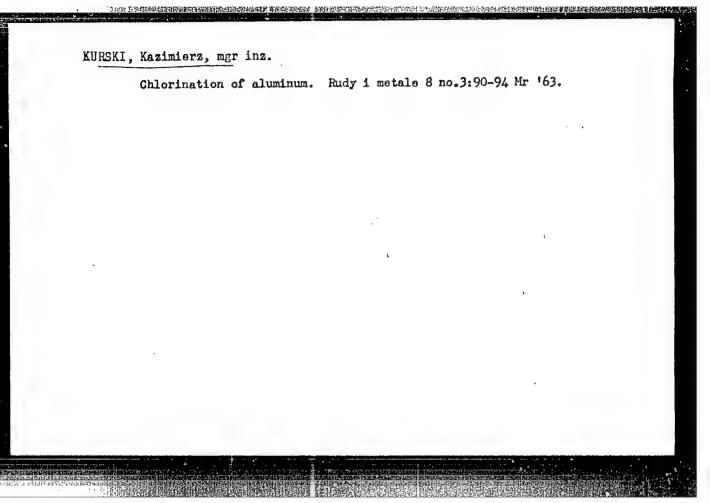
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KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr.inz.

New possibilities of economizing copper. Rudy i metale ? n:.6:293-294 Je '62.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr. inz.

New solutions and trends in the zinc plating process. Wiad hutn 18 no.4:117-122 Ap '62.



MURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Dry and wet methods of hot zinc coating. Wiad hut 16 no.9: 277-281 S \*\*160.

KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Metal slag of white bearing metals. Rudy i metale 7 no.11:508-514 N  $^{1}62$ .

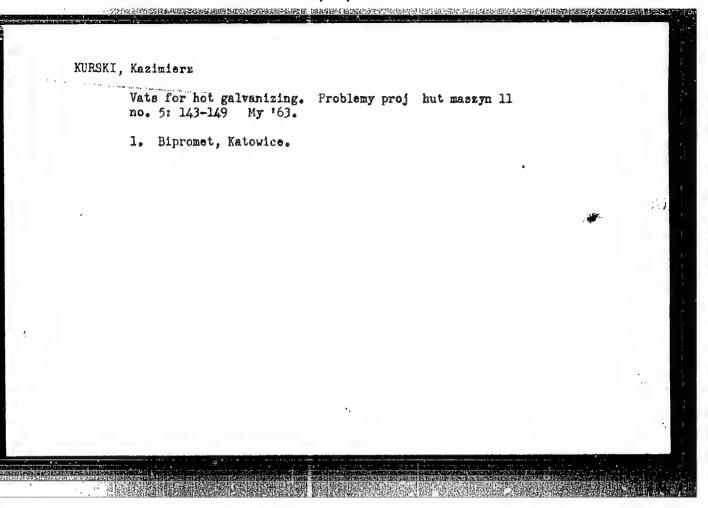
KURSKI, Kazimierz

Scale removing from the surface of nonferrous metals after heat treatment. Problemy proj hut maszyn 10 no.12:373-380 D 162.

1. Bipromet, Katowice.

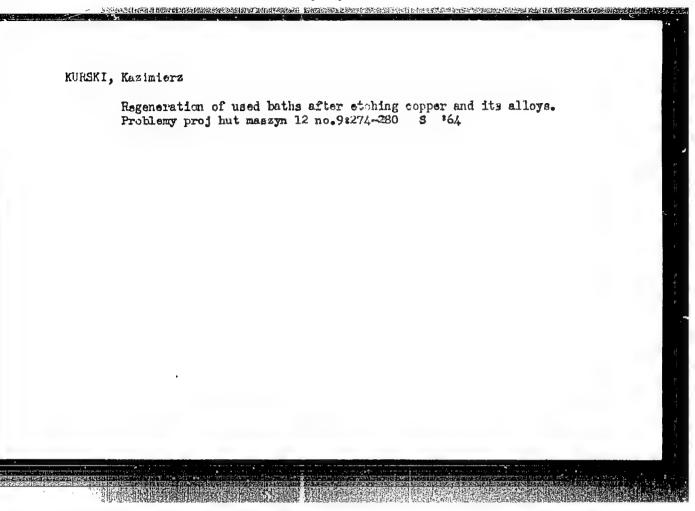
KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Semiproducts from liquid metals. Rudy i metale 8 no. ll:
432-436 N '63.



KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Fluxes used in fusion of coppor alloys. Mudy i metale 9 no.11: 598-605 N '64.



KURSKI, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Continuous casting of and copper alloys. Wiad hut
15 [i.e. 20] no. 2: 46-51 F '64.

(1) 14.5% 自由的16.5% 2011 自动自由自分2012 16.5% 20

ENT(m)/EWF(w)/T/EWF(t)/ETI IJF(c) JD L 40220-65 ACC NR. AP6018076 SOURCE CODE: PO/0043/65/000/011/0338/0343 AUTHOR: Kurski, Kazimierz (Master engineer) 21 B Properties of copper and its alloys at high and low temperatures SOURCE: Wiadomosci hutnicze, no. 11, 1965, 338-343 TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, copper, copper alloy, heat conductivity, thermal expansion, ductility, tensile strength, electric resistance, impact strength, absorption coefficient, temperature dependence ABSTRACT: Data are given on the coefficient of expansion, specific heat, thermal conductivity, electric conductivity, electric resistivity, impact strength, hardness, ductility and tensile streng of copper and some of its important alloys as functions of temperature. The alloys studied were various types of brass, Cu-Ni alloys, German silver alloys, and aluminum, silicon-manganese, beryllium and tin-phosphor bronzes. A comparison of the tensile strength of phosphorus-deoxidized copper with six of its principal alloys shows a considerable reduction in strength properties at a temperature of approximately 300°C. This reduction is least pronounced in alloys containing nickel. The coefficient of expansion for most copper alloys shows an initial reduction as the temperature is lowered. This drop in the coefficient of expansion is preceded by an extremely slight increase in alloys with low ductility. The initial reduction in the coefficient of expansion is followed by a considerable increase up to the recrystallization point. Phosphorus-deoxidized copper shows the greatest increase. The 1/2 Card

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ACC NR. AP6018076

plastic properties of the alloys show a somewhat different behavior with temperature than that of their strength properties. For example, the elasticity of Cu-Ni alloy shows a reduction in elasticity which is much greater than the corresponding reduction in tensile strength. The experimental data show that copper alloys have poor strength properties at elevated temperatures. However, these alloys are useful at temperatures below dark red heat where their strength properties are still comparatively high since they are extremely resistant to corrosion and have a wide variety of technological properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

1111、中华北大学和中华**北京的美国在沙河中区**沙区的市场区域的基本的。**他**和普遍的国际政治的企业,但在1011年的大学的大学和美国的企业,并且1011年的工程的

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 XE

KURSKI, Longin; TRZEMZALSKI, Henryk

Electric equipment of the gantry crane in the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.11:401-404 N '64.

1. Technical University, Gdansk (for Kurski). 2. Prozamet, Gdansk (for Trzemzalski).

KURSKi, Longin, doc., TRZEMZALSKI, Henryk, inx.

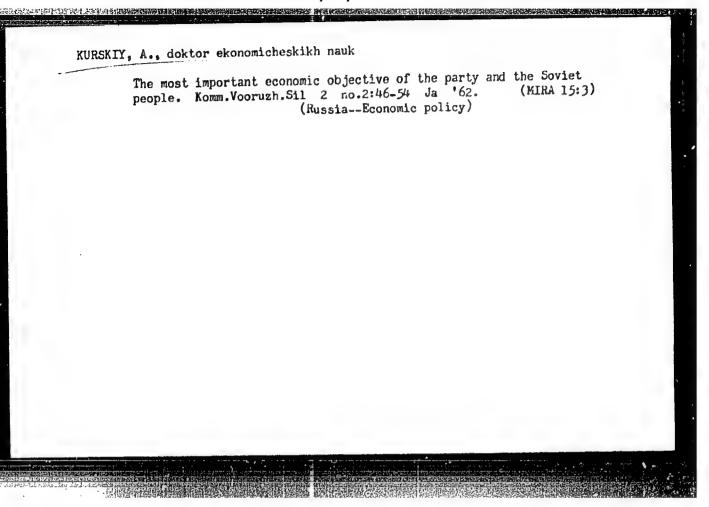
Electric drive systems for the lighting mechanisms of the gantry cranes of Gdynia Shipyard with a lifting capacity of Q= 2 X 250 T. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.12:434-435, 437 D '64.

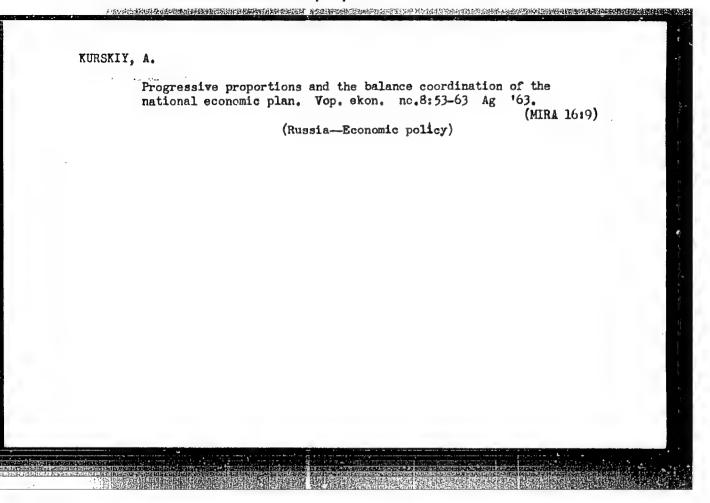
1. Technical University, Gdansk (for Kurski). 2. Prozemet, Gdansk (for Trzemzalski).

KURSKI, Witold

Collaboration analysis of the internal forces of the connection of ship screw shaft and ship screw. Bud okret polit Gdansk no.4: 149-173 164.

1. Department of Machanics of Ship Structures, Technical University, Gdanak.





SOV/86-58-9-8/42

AUTHOR: Kurskiy, A. A., Capt

TITLE: In Creative Searches (V tvorcheskikh poiskakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 9, pp 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes how a fighter flt comdr, Capt A. D. Nikol'skiy, was constantly searching for the best methods of attacking bombers. Gradually he arrived at the conclusion that the most efficient method of attack, under certain conditions, is an attack from above. Two photos.

Card 1/1

AURSKIY, A. D.

O novnaya ekonomicheskaya zadacha SSSR. (The basic economic problem of the USSR), hosood, Pravda, 19h6, 16p.

KURSKIY, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich

KURCKIY, Aleksandr Emitriyevich. Planirovanie narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (Planning the national economy of the USSR). Neskva, Gesplanizdat, 1947, 1/1p.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

ILC: HC335.K395

KURSKTY, Aleksendr Dmitriyevich

The planning of the national economy of the U.S.S.K.

Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1949.

215 p. 17 em.

Bibliographical footnotes

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# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927810008-6

KURSKIY, A. [P]

Russia - Economic Conditions

Development of a planned national economy in the first years of Soviet rule ("Outline of the Building of the Soviet Planned Economy in 1917-1918." and "Problems in the Planning of the Soviet Economy in 1918-1920." I. A. Gladkov. Reviewed by A. Kurskiy). Vop. ekon. no. 4. '52

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952, UNCLASS.

SHEYN, P.A.; KURSKIY, A., redaktor; POLGORNOVA, V., redaktor; PIOTROVICH, M., tekhnicheski, redaktor;

[Supplying a socialist industrial enterprise with technical materials]
Material no-tekhnicheskoe snabzhenie sotsialisticheskogo promyshlennogo predpriiatiia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1954. 359 p.

(Materials)

(MIRA 8:3)